Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1824. [NO. 12.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NEW GOODS, for *CASH.*

THE subscribers having entered into partnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of

Smith & Carson,

respectfully inform the public, that they will receive from the 1st to the 15th of this month, a general assortment of

Fancy and Seasonable Goods,

which they will sell low for cash or produce only. It is expected one of us will be a considerable part of the year in the markets of New-York, Philadelphia or Charleston: by this means we expect to be constantly supplied with a general assortment of new and seasonble goods, bought at the lowest cash prices.

Our stock of GROCERIES will be large and of the best quality.

WM. SMITH,
WM. CARSON.

Nov. 1, 1824.—5*

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. every 10 days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers, he trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia, with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front-st. Philadelphia.
September 30, 1824.—3mt14

A. WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, House & Ornamental PAINTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞ Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-guilt.
Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

Drs. M'Kinzie & Caldwell,

HAVING dissolved their co-partnership in the practice of Physic, return their thanks to the public for the patronage which they have received, and respectfully request those indebted to them to come forward and make settlement either by cash or by note.

Charlotte, Nov. 18, 1824.—8tf

N.B. As I intend shortly to move out of this county, all those who are indebted to me *individually*, are also solicited to settle their accounts as soon as convenient.

ROBERT M'KINZIE.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration were granted to the subscriber, at November Term, 1824, of Mecklenburg county, upon the estate of Dr. *George Wrigat*, deceased, late of the state of Virginia. All persons having claims, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery; and all indebted, are requested to make payment immediately.

SAMUEL HENDERSON, *Adm'r.*
Charlotte, Dec. 1, 1824.—3t12

Runaways.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday night last, without any just cause, two indented apprentice boys, *John* and *Robert McLure*. Their father, David McLure, lives near Concord, Cabarrus county, whither it is likely they will direct their course. Any person who will furnish me with such information as will enable me to obtain said boys, or will lodge them in any jail, so that I can get them, shall be handsomely rewarded and all reasonable expenses paid. I do also hereby forewarn their father, or any other person, from employing or harboring said boys, as they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

WM. RUDISILL.
Charlotte, Nov. 24, 1824.—9*

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Williams and Clinton, vs. Sterling Russel. } Original Attachment.

Returned levied on one negro man, the property of the defendant.

IT is ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for three months in the *Catawba Journal*, for the defendant to appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *Clerk.*
3m21.—price adv. $4.

Deeds for Sale, at this Office.

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to sale, in the town of Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 5th day of January next, all the effects belonging to the late firm of COWAN & VAIL; consisting of a large and elegant assortment of household and kitchen Furniture, among which are one large Side Board, one set of Dining Tables, one set of Card Tables, one set of Tea Tables, all of the finest mahogany and most fashionable mechanism;—also, one of the best mahogany cased eight day London Clocks, one pair of large gilt framed parlour Looking Glasses; about twenty-five beds, bedsteads and furniture, composed of the finest and best materials; several sets of Windsor Chairs, and a variety of tea ware and table furniture. All kinds of kitchen furniture in common use, a good Horse, two Milch Cows, the quantity of corn, hay and fodder, that may then be on hand, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

The sale will be on a credit of twelve months. Bonds and approved security will be required, for all sums over five dollars; for purchases under that amount, *Cash.*

JAMES COWAN, *Surviving Partner of the firm of Cowan & Vail.*

N. B. The Sale will continue from day to day until all is sold.

At Private Sale.

THAT valuable and well known House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, occupied for the last six years by Cowan & Vail, as a house of entertainment. Its central situation in the town and vicinity to the Court-House; its complete order and convenient arrangement for the entertainment of travellers and country custom; its capacious, well framed, two storied stable; its highly improved garden; its neat and convenient two storied kitchen; its secure framed smoke house and lumber room, with its large cellar, secure and dry at all seasons of the year, together with a never failing well of excellent water, convenient to the house and kitchen, will afford to one wishing to keep a public house advantages not surpassed by any in the state. Any person wishing to purchase, is requested to view the premises, that they may speak for themselves.

Also, about forty acres of valuable land adjoining the town lands, thirty of which are inclosed and well adapted to the culture of all the products of the country.

I am disposed to sell the above premises upon reasonable and accommodating terms, which can be known by applying to John Irwin, merchant, of Charlotte, or Thomas L. Cowan, of Salisbury.

JAMES COWAN.
Charlotte, Dec. 3, 1824.—5t14
☞ The editor of the Western Carolinian will give the above three insertions in his paper, and forward his account to this office.

Valuable Property.

ON Monday, the 20th of December next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the late dwelling-house of Frederick Dinkins, deceased, ten or twelve valuable NEGROES, (men and women,) amongst which are a good blacksmith, two shoemakers, and a weaver. Also, all the crop of corn, fodder and oats, a number of horses, hogs, and cows, together with all the household furniture, which is valuable. Sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, four Negroes, a horse, bridle and saddle, and other property, belonging to the estate of John Dinkins, jr. dec'd., and at the close of the sale, will be let the land and negroes, for one year, belonging to the heirs of Frederick Dinkins, dec'd. Due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given.

3t12 JAMES DINKINS, *Adm'r.*

☞ The editor of the Western Carolinian will give the above two insertions in his paper, and forward his account to this office for payment.

Notice.

ON Friday, the 24th instant, at the late dwelling-house of Henry Cathy, dec'd. will be sold, at public sale, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of four Negroes, viz: a fellow, a negro woman and child, and a boy; horses, cattle and hogs; cotton, corn and fodder; a plantation, wagon, farming utensils, household furniture, &c. &c.

Also, at same time and place, will be sold a likely negro boy, and a quantity of joiner's tools, the estate of Abraham S. Hayes, dec'd.

Attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by D. M'DONALD, *Adm'r.*

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.
Dec. 1, 1824.—3t12p

All persons indebted to either of the above estates, are requested to make payment immediately; and all having claims against said estates, to present them, properly authenticated.

A long Farewell to Charlotte.

I WILL sell my House and Lots in this place, situated on the corner of Meeting street, a few rods east of the Jail. My terms are as follows:—payment made to my creditors to the amount of about $200; the balance I will give a credit of two or three years. Any person desirous to purchase, will please call and view the premises. Possession can be given by the 1st day of March next.

A new frame, nearly finished, 18 by 20.

WM. H. WRISTON.
Charlotte, Dec. 6, 1824.—3t13

6¼ Cents Reward,

WILL be paid for the delivery to me at my house in Lincolnton, of *William Bryce*, an indented apprentice, who ran away on the 7th inst. I hereby caution all persons not to harbor said apprentice. Said Bryce was raised on Mountain Creek, Lincoln county.

5t13 JOHN CLINE, *Hatter.*

6¼ Cents Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending a runaway apprentice, named John Maxwell, and delivering him to the subscriber; but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him, under penalty of the law.

ALLEN BALDWIN.
Charlotte, Dec. 3, 1824.—3t12

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

Wholesale Grocers,
HAY-STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OFFER FOR SALE FOR CASH OR PRODUCE,

15 hhds. } SUGAR,
35 bbls. }
10 do Loaf do
65 bags Coffee,
20 bags Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
20 hhds. Molasses,
25 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do Northern Gin,
5 do Malaga Wine, [40*d.*
200 kegs Cut Nails & Brads, assorted, 4*d.* to
30 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
1500 do Hoop do
2000 do Sheet do
1000 do German Steel,
1350 do Blistered do
250 do Cast do
2500 Share Moulds,
1500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
700 do Sound Salt,
40 boxes No. 10 Cotton Cards,
10 do No. 6 Wool do
30 do 8 by 10 }
10 do 10 by 12 } Window Glass,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
25 do Writing Paper,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
3 do Shot, assorted,
2 do Bar Lead,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
20 do and 20 half bbls. Mackerel,
8 crates Stone Jugs, assorted,
1500 lbs. Salt Petre,
500 do Alum,
500 do Brimstone,
Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine;

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Paints, Oil and Dye Stuffs.

ALSO,
A constant supply of
Cotton Machine Cards.

October 28, 1824.——8t13

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

Have received their Fall Importation of

DRY GOODS,

direct from England and New-York. Their assortment includes almost every article needed in a country Store.

They invite all responsible dealers to come and buy on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any Importer in the United States.

Other houses in this town have imported so largely this season, that the amount of Goods here, at present, far exceeds that of any former time in our experience.

The stock of GROCERIES is equally extensive.

Country dealers, therefore, have many more advantages now, than heretofore, in this market.

Fayetteville, 25th Oct. 1824.—8t13

Auction & Commission Store

At FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE subscribers have generally on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Cutlery, &c.

The following articles are at present in Store, which they offer for sale at reduced prices:—

3 pipes superior Cogniac Brandy,
5 hhds. and 15 bbls. N. E. Rum,
72 do. Surinam Molasses,
4 do. prime Muscovado Sugar,
15 bbls. country Gin,
5 do. Copperas,
34 do. Loaf Sugar,
35 do. excellent Brown Sugar,
7 qr. casks Sweet Wine,
10 boxes Maderia and Sherry Wine,
10 casks Cheese,
2 do. Sad Irons,
65 bags Coffee,
20 do. Pepper,
5 do. Pimento, [Glass,
150 boxes and half boxes 8 by 10 Window
50 do. do. 10 by 12 do.
23 do. Fancy Glass, Tumblers & Decanters,
25 do. Fayetteville Mould Candles,
10 do. Bar Soap,
2 do. Club Axes,
5 do. Mustard,
6 do. Whittimore Cards,
5 do. American Cigars,
10 tons assorted Swedes and Jersey Iron.

Also, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, &c. WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 12, 1824.—4*

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

David B. Crane & Co.

Have just received their fall importation of

Hardware and Cutlery,

direct from England.

Their present assortment consists of almost every article usually kept in a country store, and is much larger than usual; which they offer, at wholesale, to responsible country dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, 28th Oct. 1824.—8t13

Will be Sold,

ON Thursday, 16th December, 1824, at the late dwelling-house of William Wallace, dec'd. about fourteen or fifteen miles north-east of Charlotte, on the waters of Clark's creek, the following property, to wit: the plantation on which he lived, of five hundred and five acres, at a credit of one, two and three years, equal payments. The land is of a good quality, with a good dwelling-house and barn, and other necessary buildings, with a good well in the yard, and a good meadow of about five or six acres. Also, the following property, at a credit of 12 months:—one negro boy, and the stock of horses, hogs, cows, and sheep. Also, a quantity of corn and fodder. Attendance will be given by

MATTHEW WALLACE, }
MATTHEW B. WALLACE, } *Ex'rs.*
November 29, 1824.—3t12

Constables' Executions,

For sale, at this Office.

Sugar, Coffee, Wines, &c.

THE subscriber has lately received the following GOODS, viz:—

SUGARS.

75 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar
30 do do Jamaica do
150 bbls. Muscovado Sugar, various qualities
78 boxes white Havana Sugar, very fine
64 do brown do bright color
20 bbls. Loaf Sugar.

COFFEE.

100 bags St. Domingo Coffee
150 do Rio do
200 do Cuba do
150 do Jamaica do
75 tierces do do

BRANDY.

20 pipes Brandy, Seignette's brand
15 do do Otard, Dupuy & Co. very old
20 do do Armagnac.

GIN.

25 pipes Holland Gin, of good quality
5 do do do very superior, imported via London
50 bbls. best Baltimore Gin.

WINES.

5 pipes genuine Madeira Wine, G. M. N. & S. brand; 2 butts old Sherry, imported via London; 10 qr. casks extra prime Port Wine, of the most approved brand, warranted genuine; 10 do of good quality; 50 qr. casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine; 20 half do do do; 50 qr. casks cargo do; 50 do Sweet Malaga do; 25 do Malaga Sherry do.

SUNDRIES.

500 pieces Cotton Bagging, best Baltic hemp, 42 inch; 100 kegs best White Lead, ground in Oil; 8 cases fresh London Mustard; 30 bags fresh Ginger; 50 do Sumatra Pepper; 20 bags Jamaica Pimento; 20 casks Shot, assorted; 10 do Lead do; 100 do Nails and Brads, assorted; 200 Iron Pots, assorted; 100 tons Swedes Iron, assorted; 30 do do do Axe Bar; 30 do do do New Sable; 5 do Plough Moulds, made to pattern; Liverpool Salt in sacks and barrels.

Blankets and Domestic Goods, &c. on consignment.

50 pieces London Duffil Blankets; 10,000 yards Grundy's white Plains; 5,000 do do blue do; 500 do grey do 5-4; 5,000 do Domestic Negro Cloth; 1,000 do do Satinetts; 6 cases Steam Loom Shirting; 10 bales do do Sheeting; 5 do Ticking; 50 bales brown Shirting; 20 do do Sheeting, made of New-Orleans cotton; 20 cases do Plaid Homespuns; 2 cases Domestic Coverlets.

The above Goods are offered for sale at the very lowest market price, on long credit for approved notes.

JOS. T. WEYMAN,
Corner Vendue Range and East Bay.
Charleston, S. C. Nov. 11—4t13

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Abijah Whiting

KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Leghorn Hats,

and is constantly receiving from New-York, by every arrival, the latest and most approved fashions.

ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Dry Goods,

which are offered as low as can be bought in Charleston, Petersburg, or elsewhere.

40 cases Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,
100 nests Band Boxes,
20 doz. Wool Hats,
15 do. Morocco do.
10 do. Looking Glasses,
40 do. Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

Country merchants are particularly requested to call and examine for themselves.

Hay-street, Fayetteville, }
Nov. 20, 1824. } 10*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land, containing 360 acres, upon the waters of Sugar Creek, joining Dr. Johnson's. It will be sold either by lots of 120 acres each, or the whole, as the purchaser may be inclined. Those wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, or to any of the neighbors adjoining the land.

JOHN DOW.
Mecklenburg Co. Nov. 22, 1824.—9tf

If the above land is not sold before February County Court by private sale, it will be sold at public auction, on Monday, the first day of the court. J. D.

Yorkville Book Bindery.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he carries on the *Book-Bindery*, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.

9tf JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Windsor Chair Making,

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, and is constantly prepared to fill any orders, with neatness and despatch. He feels grateful for the encouragement which he has already received, and promises that every exertion, on his part, shall be used to merit a continuance.—Chairs will be sent to any of the neighboring counties, within a reasonable distance, without any additional expense to purchasers.

N. B. Gigs, Carriages, &c. repaired and painted, on short notice.

MARTIN C. PHIFER.
Nov. 12, 1824.—6t12

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Conner's Estate.

Sale of Property, hiring of Negroes, and Rent of Lands.

ON Monday, the 3d day of January next, at the late residence of Henry Conner, sen. deceased, in Lincoln county, will be sold a number of Cattle, Horses and Hogs; a variety of farming implements and gear, wagons, &c.; household and kitchen furniture; a large quantity of Cotton, mostly in bales; Corn, and other grain; hay, fodder, &c. with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

About fifty negroes, many of them prime hands, will be hired until the 1st of January, 1826.

Also, a number of excellent farms will be rented for the ensuing cropping season.

The sale, hiring, and renting, to continue from day to day until the same is completed.

A credit of twelve months will be allowed; other terms made known when the sale commences. Due attendance will be given by

JOHN F. BREVARD, }
DANL. M. FORNEY, } *Adm'rs.*
Lincoln County, Dec. 1, 1824.—3t13

N. B. All those indebted to the said estate and who may still wish to make payment or renew their notes previous to their being brought into suit, will find their notes, after the above mentioned time, in the hands of Bartlett Shipp, Esq. who will have the necessary instructions how to proceed in the settlement of the same.

Public Sale.

WE shall expose to sale, at the dwelling-house of widow Sarah Carson, five negroes, the property of part of the legatees of John Carson, deceased, to wit: one woman and four of her children—one boy, about 21 years of age; one mulatto girl, about 15 or 16 years of age; two younger girls. Twelve months credit will be given, and good security required. Sale to be on Saturday, the 1st day of January, 1825.

J. A. SAMPLE, }
J. CANON, } *Ex'rs.*
December 7, 1824.—2t12

Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of sundry decrees from the Court of Equity, bearing date 13th November instant, there will be sold, at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the first day of January next, the following valuable Lands, viz:

One tract of 200 acres, more or less, on Steel Creek, divised by John Dinkins the elder to John Dinkins, jun. now deceased.

ALSO,

Another tract of 300 acres, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, 2 miles from Charlotte, on the road leading to the Old Nation Ford, Camden, &c.

A credit will be given on the above sales for one and two years, the purchasers giving bond and approved security.

ALSO,

A tract of twenty-six acres, lying on Waxhaw Creek, containing a

Valuable Grist and Saw Mill,

known by Walkup's Mills. In this case a credit of 12 and 18 months will be given, and bond and sufficient security required.

ALSO,

One other tract, lying on the waters of the Catawba River, containing 164 acres, formerly the property of John Wilson, now deceased.—On this a credit of 12 months will be given, on condition of bond and good security.

All the above lands are said to be valuable, and are sold for the benefit of the legatees.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*
Nov. 16, 1824.—7t14

In Real Earnest.

I HAVE already *requested* those indebted to me to make payment; but very few have paid any attention to it. Those who have not, I would inform, that I intend starting to Charleston on the third day of January, (wind and weather permitting,) and should *any* fail to see me before that time, they may call on William Lucky, or some other officer; as I *positively* must have money, and shall be compelled to resort to the law as the only means of getting it. There are some who think they are not among the number, to whom notices of this kind are directed; but such may be mistaken.

GREEN KENDRICK.
Charlotte, Dec. 11, 1824. 3t13

Lost,

BETWEEN Tuesday, the 16th of November, and Saturday, the 4th of December, *sixty-five dollars*, mostly in three dollar bills, on the State Bank—there was but a single one dollar bill among them. The money was wrapped in a small piece of a newspaper, and is supposed to have dropped from the pocket book in which it was placed, when the book was opened. A reasonable compensation will be made to any one who may have found or shall find it, and will return it to the subscriber; or to any one who will give him such information as will enable him to get it again.

JOHN WALKER, *Capt.*
December 8, 1824.—2t12p

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about two months since, a small, dark chesnut sorrel horse, his hind feet white, half way to the hock, long, slim tail, 13 or 13½ hands high, and about 6 or 7 years old. The horse was seen, shortly after, following a wagoner from some one of the western counties, and has probably gone home with him, if not previously taken up by some one. The horse was raised 6 or 7 miles above Charlotte, and was purchased at Mr. McIntyre's sale, about 8 months since, by Mr. Demus Canon. Any one giving me information of the above horse, so that I can get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JESSE BENTON.
Mecklenburg County, N. C. }
Dec. 6, 1824. } 3t13p

Delivery Bonds,
For sale, at the Office of the Journal

North-Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 2.—On motion of Mr. Bryan,

Resolved, That the Comptroller of this state be required to obtain from the Clerks of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions and Wardens of the poor in each county in this state, or from any authentic source, a statement exhibiting the amount of tax and sums of money levied and disbursed in their respective counties annually, for the support of the poor, during the last five years, and report to the next General Assembly.

Mr. Williams, of Beaufort, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported unfavorably to the petition of the Cavalry Company of Rutherford, praying to be furnished with arms. Concurred in.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and took up the bill "for the better regulation of slaves and free persons of color." Mr. Hill moved an amendment to the bill, and Mr. Joiner moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill and amendment, which was carried.

The bill to amend an act, passed at the last session of the Assembly, to amend the laws making provision for widows, was read the second time. Mr. M'Leod moved an amendment to the bill, and Mr. Barringer moved that it be committed to a select committee, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Barringer, Bryan, M'Leod, Hogan and Hargrave, were named as the committee.

The bill to amend an act, for establishing a College in the Western part of N. Carolina; the bill to appoint Commissioners to superintend the laying off and improving the great state road lying between Jefferson in Ashe county and the Tennessee line; and the bill to prevent actions from abating in certain cases, were read the second and third times and ordered to be engrossed.

Friday, Dec. 3.—Mr. Forney, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Wilkes, reported a bill to make a road across the Brushy Mountain at Greer's Gap. Read the first time and passed.

Mr. Bethune presented a bill respecting the election of Sheriffs, and other County Officers, laying the county taxes and appointing Jurors to serve at the Superior Courts in Cumberland county; and Mr. Davidson, a bill to amend an act for the better regulation of the town of Statesville, in Iredell county. Read the first time.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Wilson in the chair, for the purpose of taking into consideration the bill to advance the administration of Justice in Courts of Equity, and to establish a Court for that purpose, and the resolution relative to the Supreme Court, being the unfinished business of Monday last. After considerable debate, the committee rose, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Wilson, from the committee of the whole, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on to-morrow.

Saturday, Dec. 4.—Mr. Bryan, from the committee on the part of the Governor's message, relating to free persons of color, reported that, in the opinion of the committee, the provisions of an act passed in 1795, to prevent any person who may emigrate from any part of the West India or Bahama Islands, or the French, Dutch or Spanish settlements on the Southern Coast of America, from bringing slaves into this State, and also imposing certain restrictions on free persons of color, as amply and effectually operate upon this subject as any which can be enacted, and moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of said subject. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Bryan,

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the act of 1820, relative to the marriage of infant females, as to permit the marriage, by consent in writing of the mother of a *feme sole*; or by the like consent of the Guardian.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Wilson in the chair, on the unfinished business of yesterday, relative to the establishment of a Court of Equity, &c. After much debate, the committee rose, and the Chairman reported to the House, their disagreement to the bill and resolution;—which report was concurred in by the Senate.

Monday, Dec. 6.—On motion of Mr. Speight,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of extending relief to those counties where the suits have so accumulated, that they cannot be tried at the regular terms of said Courts, without any increase of salary to the Judges holding said courts; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Bryan moved to re-consider the vote taken, on Saturday last, on concurring in the report of the committee of the whole, on the resolution relative to the Supreme Court; which was agreed to. The question then recurred on concurring in the report of the committee of the whole, which was not agreed to; and the said vote being re-considered, the resolution was amended, and committed to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Welborn, Bryan, Johnson, Hargrave and M'Leod, with instructions to report a bill pursuant to the provisions therein contained.

On motion of Mr. Boykin,

Resolved, That the committee of Finance be instructed to inquire into the inequality and want of uniformity which exist, in the several counties in this state, in giving in the valuation of lands to persons authorised to take the lists of taxable property; and that they devise some uniform mode throughout the state for the more equal assessment of taxes on lands according to value; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Forney, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the bill to appoint commissioners to lay off a road from Lee's mills to the head of the Newland, in Washington county, reported the said bill with an amendment; which was agreed to.

Mr. Forney, from the same committee, reported a bill to repeal so much of the several acts establishing a state road from Fayetteville to Morganton, so far as it relates to Cabarrus county; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Hill, from the committee on Education, reported a bill to create a fund for the purpose of educating that part of the infant population of this state, who shall, from time to time, be found destitute of the means of becoming otherwise properly taken care of, in that particular; which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. M'Leary presented the petition of a company of militia of Mecklenburg county. Referred to the committee on the Militia Laws and Public Arms.

Mr. Barringer, from the select committee, to whom was referred the bill to amend the act of the last session, entitled, "An act to amend the laws making provision for widows," reported the same, with an amendment; which, together with the bill, was ordered to lie on the table.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.—A message from the other House, proposing to appoint a joint committee, to wait on the Governor elect, and conduct him into the Commons Hall for the purpose of taking the oaths of his office, and stating that Messrs. Williamson and Donoho form the committee on their part. The proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. Bryan and Hill were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Barringer,

Resolved, That the select committee, to whom was referred a bill respecting company musters, be instructed to inquire into the propriety of abolishing, in part, the drilling of the officers belonging to the several regiments in this state.

Wednesday, Dec. 8.—Mr. Love presented a bill, giving the assent of North-Carolina to, and enforcing in this state, certain acts of the Legislature of Tennessee, relating to the Smoky Mountain Turnpike Company, and authorising a subscription, on the part of this State, to the stock of this Company; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Welborn from the committee of Divorce and Alimony, reported a bill for the relief of Violet W. Lindsay, of Mecklenburg county.

Mr. Seawell presented a bill further to suppress vice and immorality; Mr. Hargrave, a bill to secure the farmers of this State against impositions and unnecessary delay at market; Mr. Welborn, a bill to authorise and point out the method how the road, commonly called the State road, running through Haywood county, may hereafter be altered; and Mr. Copeland, a bill to suppress the practice of cock-fighting. Which bills passed their first reading.

The resolution from the other House, directing the Secretary of State to cause suitable frames to be made, and the fac similies of the original Declaration of Independence placed therein; and that he dispose of them agreeably to a resolution of Congress, was read and adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 2.—The bill to establish a State Bank, was made the order of the day for Monday next.

A message was received from the Governor, enclosing a communication from the Commissioners of Navigation of Wilmington, relative to the improvement of the Cape Fear. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Stanly, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill directing the time and place of selling lands and slaves under execution, in Buncombe county; and a bill to amend an act concerning Divorce and Alimony, passed in 1814. Read the first time.

Friday, Dec. 3.—Mr. Jones, from the committee of Finance, presented a letter from the Treasurer, addressed to him as chairman of that committee, explanatory of his annual report so far as relates to the money paid the Civil Engineer. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hill, of New-Hanover, from the Committee of Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the bill authorising an increase of the capital Stock of Clubfoot and Harlow Creek Canal Company, reported that it is expedient to pass the same. The report was concurred in, and the bill read the first time.

Mr. Rainey, from the committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the resolution, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of restoring the district mode of electing Electors of President and Vice-President, reported, that it is inexpedient, at this time, to make any alteration. Concurred in—Ayes 70, noes 54.

Saturday, Dec. 4.—Mr. Stanly, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of passing a bill to compel persons intending to erect any mill or dam, to remove all vegetable matter previous to such erection from the ground which would probably be overflowed by the water of such dam, reported that it is inexpedient to pass such bill. Concurred in.

Monday, Dec. 6.—Mr. Swaim presented the petition of William Murray and other citizens of Buncombe county, on the subject of the migration of free persons of color to that county, and praying for the imposition of a heavy capitation tax on such persons migrating to this state. Referred to the committee of Finance.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the Board of Internal Improvement, as organized by the act of 1819, from six to three members; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Neely,

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the wages of the Secretary at present attached to the Board.

Mr. Polk, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the resolution in favor of Marshall Diggs, of Anson county, reported that it is expedient to pass the said resolution; which report and resolution were concurred in.

Mr. Polk, from the same committee, reported favorably on the petition of Nelson Nash, of Anson county, recommending the passage of a bill to restore him to the privileges of a citizen. The report was concurred in, and the bill read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Bain,

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing that part of the militia laws, which makes it the duty of the commanding officers of regiments to call out and drill, at least three days in each and every year, the officers of their respective regiments, and make it the duty of commanding officers of regiments to attend company musters in person, and drill the same in rotation, as by them deemed most expedient, not exceeding two days in every year.

The bill to alter the present mode of electing sheriffs, and to vest the right thereof in the free people of this state, was read the second time, amended, and rejected—Yeas 60, nays 68.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.—On motion of Mr. M'Neill,

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, giving to the Superior Courts of this state exclusive jurisdiction of all pleas and prosecutions of the state, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Polk, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of John Gouge and others of Haywood county, reported unfavorably to the prayer of the petition, and recommended its rejection; which report was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Williamson,

Resolved, That the joint select committee on the Library be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating, annually, a certain sum of money for the gradual and regular increase of the public library of this state; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The Speaker laid before the House, a report from the Public Treasurer, exhibiting the amount of monies received from the several Clerks and Sheriffs in consequence of the acts of 1822 and 1823, for the promotion of Agriculture and domestic manufactures; and the amount due from Clerks and Sheriffs, as per returns received and filed in his office. Referred to the committee on Agriculture.

The Speaker laid before the House the memorial of the Circuit Court Judges, suggesting the advantages that would arise from the Courts, in the eastern districts of the state particularly, commencing on the first Monday in October;—which was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Stanly, Blount, S. Miller, Iredell, Bailey, Picott, Hines, Helme, Jones, J. A. Hill, Waddell and Ashe.

His excellency Hutchins G. Burton, Governor elect, attended in the Commons Hall, at 12 o'clock, both houses being assembled for the purpose, and qualified as Governor of the State for the ensuing year, by taking the several oaths of office, prescribed by law, which were administered by Chief Justice John L. Taylor.

Wednesday, Dec. 8.—Mr. Stanly, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to amend the act of 1819, providing for the payment of witnesses in certain cases, reported the bill, with an amendment, and recommended the passage thereof. The report was concurred in, and the bill, as amended, read the second time and passed.

Mr. Stanly, from the same committee, to whom was referred the resolution, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of authorising the County or Superior Courts to sell any lands, or part of lands, which any infant may have when his or her personal property may not be sufficient to maintain him or her, &c. reported that it is not expedient to make any alteration in that respect. Concurred in.

Received from the Governor, a communication, enclosing a letter which he had received from the Secretary of State of the United States, with four fac similes of the original Declaration of Independence, for the use of this State.

On motion, *Resolved*, that the Secretary of State be authorised and directed to cause suitable frames to be made, and the fac similes of the original Declaration of Independence placed therein; and that he dispose of them agreeably to the resolution of Congress accompanying the Governor's message.

INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

LATEST FROM FROM ENGLAND.

By Liverpool papers received at New-York on the 30th ult. we learn, that Mr. *Randolph*, a representative to Congress from Virginia, had taken passage in the ship Columbia for New-York; but, on his journey from London to Liverpool, the stage upset, and he was so much injured, that he was unable to proceed.

A violent gale of wind was experienced, on the British and Irish Coasts, from the 10th to the 12th of October, which proved very disastrous to the shipping. One hundred vessels and many lives are supposed to have been lost.

STILL LATER.

After the foregoing was in type, we received the Franklin Gazette, which furnishes us with the following items, from Liverpool papers received at New-York by the arrival of the ship Cortes. Mr. *Randolph* is a passenger in this vessel.

The London papers contain reports of the total destruction of the Egyptian fleet by the Greeks on the 5th of September. But the accounts direct from Smyrna, are to October 1, and they state only the partial destruction of that fleet. One thing, however, is certain, that the Greeks obtained a continued series of important advantages and triumphs over the Turks, from the middle of August to the first of October. The intelligence of the victory of the 5th September is stated in the London Packet to have been received through various channels, and is in substance, "that the great fleet of the viceroy of Egypt, combined with the remnant of the captain Pacha's force, was totally defeated on the 5th of September, with the loss of the one *cut down* ship of the line, two frigates, three corvettes, and five brigs burnt; and three corvettes, six brigs, forty gunboats, and fifty transports taken. The engagement took place between Cos and Rhodes. The battle lasted for nearly seven hours. The Captain Pacha lost his rear admiral's ship, and two others. The remaining ships of the Egyptian fleet were pursued by the Greeks. Most of them took the direction of Alexandria. Some transports, overtaken in the waters of Rhodes, were destroyed. A small number of Egyptian vessels sought for safety in the port of Suda, in Candia.—More than a fourth of the troops destined for the Morea died in the flames or waves, and the rest had become a prey to a contagious disease. After this new defeat, the Captain Pacha took flight, and sought safety in the port of Oliver, in the Island of Mitylene. Admiral Miaulis went in pursuit of him." The multiplied defeats have produced a terrible impression at Constantinople, and it is reported that the Janissaries were in a violent insurrection on the 18th, which even penetrated to the Seraglio, and they tore the young prince who succeeds to the throne from the arms of the Sultana; but we must observe that other letters of the same date do not speak of what happened to the young prince, therefore it is prudent to wait for other details.

A letter from Genoa received on Thursday, states that the son of the Pacha of Egypt had been captured by the Greeks. The Paris papers to the 21st of October had been received in London. There was every prospect of a speedy agreement between France and Hayti. One great difficulty in the way of it arose out of the demand of a place of strength in the Island, as a security for the payment of the indemnification to be agreed on. This difficulty has been got rid of by the offer of the Haytian government to pay the whole sum at once. We understand that a house in London has offered to procure the requisite sum for that purpose.

The *Gaceta de Colombia*, of the 10th ult. published at Bogota, contains the following article:

"We have the pleasure to announce, that, on the third of the present month, October, a treaty or general convention of Peace, Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, between the Republic of Colombia and the United States of America, was signed on the one part by Pedro Gual, the Secretary for Foreign Relations, and on the other, by R. Anderson, Minister Plenipotentiary of the said States. It will be submitted to the next Congress in due time, and will, we hope, obtain its approbation, at the same time that it may be ratified by the Senate of the United States, and then will be presented to the world the first treaty concluded between one of the new states of Old Spanish America, and an established nation which occupies so distinguished a rank in the commonwealth of nations. The policy of the Colombian government will be more distinctly known, and we are sure that it will deserve the applause of all philosophical minds, for its humanity and justice, not less than for the principle of conceding no privileges nor special favors to any power."

Nat. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from an American Officer on board the U. S. ship John Adams, to his friend in Baltimore, dated Passage Island, Nov. 10, 1824.

"You will, no doubt, hear a great noise about Commodore Porter taking a Spanish town, in Porto Rico. The circumstances are briefly these. The Governor *imprisoned* the commander of one of the small schooners under his command, and allowed him to be *grossly insulted*. As soon as he heard of it, Commodore Porter proceeded there with two schooners, and the boats and part of the crew of this ship. He took two of their batteries, spiked the guns, and marched with two hundred men to the town (Foxanda,) about two miles in the interior. He there found the Spaniards drawn up to give him battle, halted his men within pistol shot of their forces, sent a flag ordering the Governor and the Captain of the Port, the two principal offenders, to come to him and make atonement, or have their town burnt—they chose the first, and, in presence of all of our officers, begged pardon of the officer insulted, expressed great penitence, and promised, in future, to respect all American officers who might hereafter visit the place.

"The Commodore then marched to the town, merely to show them he had them in his power, and then returned to the boats and left the place. No disturbance took place, and not a man left the ranks from the time they landed until they embarked, having been more than three hours from their vessels. Self-defence rendered it necessary to spike their guns, and this is all they can complain of. They had by some means been apprised of our intention of visiting them. The population of the place is about two thousand—the country very thickly settled. Before we left them, a force of three times our number, with a field piece, had assembled—and in presence of, and in pistol shot of this force, our Commodore made them humble themselves."

Greek Gun.—Messrs. Bruens with great liberality have offered to export to Leghorn in the brig Pedlar, *free of charge*, the 42 pounder presented to the Greeks last year. It will be drawn from the corner of Rector and Washington streets to South-st. this day at 12 o'clock. Those citizens who are desirous to give a push for the cause of the valiant Greeks, are requested to attend.—*N. Y. Amer.*

In addition to the above, we are informed that the owners of the Pedlar have generously offered to convey about one thousand muskets, pistols, swords, dirks and cases of lint and medicine, sent by the Greek committee.—*Daily Adv.*

Curacoa.—A small island called Aruba, for many years a free port, about 15 miles from Curacoa, has been found to contain such immense quantities of gold that the governor has deemed it quite inexpedient to continue it free any longer. Vessels arrive at Curacoa from Aruba having on board solid lumps of virgin gold, from one to thirty pounds weight.

A body was lately taken from the grave in Acworth, N. H. by two young students of the Castleton Medical Institution. One of them, James Wilson, Jr. was taken and put under 4000 dollars bonds, with four sureties, for his appearance at the Supreme Court, next May. The other, named Carpenter, has not yet been taken. No traces of the body had been discovered.

Distressing.—The house occupied by Mr. Stockley as a Tavern in the town of Staniford, (Kentucky) was lately entirely consumed, together with the landlord, who, under an erroneous impression that one of his children had not been removed, ascended the stair case in search of it. As such, however, was the quick progress of the devouring element, that before he could make good his retreat, he was suffocated by the flames.

Speaking of the accomplishment of that all desirable object, the junction of the eastern and western waters, a writer remarks—that a canal uniting the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio, if practicable within any reasonable expense, and with an abundant supply of water, would beyond a doubt, be the most useful and magnificent work of the age; and the administration under whose auspices it may be commenced, will deserve as well of the United States, as Mr. Clinton has of the great state of New-York. The report of the United States' Engineers who have been employed in making the surveys during the past season, will, we presume, be laid before Congress at their next session, and will be read with great interest by the friends of internal improvements. This canal, whenever it may be constructed, must pass for miles through solid beds of the finest bituminous coal, and Washington and Baltimore become the Whitehaven* of America.

* Whitehaven exports annually upwards of 300,000 chaldrons of coal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1824.

We have several communications on hand, which shall be attended to hereafter. Some of them relate to occurrences in this state and South-Carolina, during the revolutionary war, and are particularly valuable, and will be read with a lively interest. They are from the pen of a revolutionary veteran, who was actively engaged in many of the transactions which he relates, and to whom the public are already indebted for several valuable historical papers, heretofore published in a number of the public prints in this state. We are promised accounts of other interesting events, from the same pen; and we are confident they will be peculiarly interesting, as well as valuable, not only as contributing to a correct general history of our country, but as furnishing materials for a history of our own state—a history which shall be worthy of it.

Failure of the Mails.—We received no papers on Wednesday, north of Raleigh, and the letter mail from the latter place did not arrive. The mail from Fayetteville likewise failed; but our correspondent sent us a Fayetteville paper by way of Camden, from which we have made several interesting extracts respecting the markets. The Camden mail, owing to high waters, did not arrive until Wednesday; consequently was unable to continue its route to Statesville. The Wadesborough mail also failed; but as this mail, under its present arrangement, is totally useless, it is a matter of perfect indifference to the public, whether it arrives or not.

From the scanty supply of papers received by the last mails, we have gleaned every thing worth copying. The news from Greece is interesting—the destruction of the powerful Egyptian armament, from which so much danger was apprehended, may be considered as a decisive blow to the Turks. They may prolong the contest, but Greece will triumph, unless the Holy Allies shall interfere, to support the tottering cause of "*legitimacy*" in Turkey. That they will do so, we can hardly believe—but after what has taken place in Europe, a union of the cross and crescent, to reduce to a slavery worse than death, a nation of christians, can excite no astonishment. The time has gone by, when the acts or conduct of the Holy Alliance caused surprise—its character has been too fearfully developed, to permit us to wonder at any act, however atrocious.

From an article in this week's paper, copied from the Fayetteville Observer, it will be seen that we are already reaping the benefits resulting from the appropriations for the improvement of the *Cape Fear*. One fact like this, is worth a volume of arguments; and will tend, more than any thing else, to satisfy the people, and to convince them that a liberal and judicious application of the public funds to the improvement of our roads and rivers, is true *economy*. In consequence of the improvements on the river below Wilmington during the past season, two ships have arrived at that place to load at the *wharves*; and what is the result? Cotton immediately rose in value from one to one and a half cents per pound! and articles of necessity, or convenience, or luxury, which the farmer may want, will consequently fall in price. Thus he is enabled to sell dearer and buy cheaper. From this fact alone, the farmer and mechanic may calculate the *value* of the services of their representatives, who are endeavoring to abolish the Board of Public Works and put a stop to all our valuable improvements, merely because they cost *money!* and with the hope, by this ominous mode of *saving*, of becoming popular, as friends to *economy*. But it is easy to see what *economy* like this would lead to.

One great advantage resulting from the improvements of the Cape Fear, will be the building up of a commercial town in our own state—an event intimately connected with our prosperity and respectability. The improvements already made, and the [illegible] plated in this river, will place *Fayetteville*, which is at the head of Steam-Boat navigation, on an equality with commercial towns in the adjoining states; and enable it, from possessing a safe and certain navigation to Wilmington, and a direct intercourse, without the expense of lighterage, from that place with Europe, to give as high prices for the products of the farmer, and to hold out to him, in every respect, as great inducements, as any other place within marketing distance. North-Carolina will then cease to pour her treasures into the lap of strangers; her resources will be rapidly developed; our money will be on a par with that of our neighbors; the value of property will be enhanced, and the population of other states will not be swelled by emigrations from our own. These results may be rationally and confidently anticipated from the establishment of a *home market*; and the prospect, at this time, is certainly very flattering, of finding such a market at *Fayetteville*; indeed, even now, we believe it holds out greater inducements and the prospect of better prices, than any commercial town in adjoining states, not a sea-port.

In making these remarks, we are actuated by no petty jealousy of our neighbors; our sole motive is, the interest of North-Carolina, her happiness and prosperity. When we see other states straining every nerve to obtain our trade, and to secure to themselves the profits, it would certainly be folly, it would be unpardonable in us, not to exert ourselves to make our own towns the channel of our trade, and to reward the industry and stimulate the enterprize of our citizens, by giving to them its profits. For this purpose, the legislature of this state has already made liberal appropriations, and we doubt not this enlightened policy will be persevered in, until an object so vastly important, both to the prosperity and respectability of the state, shall be fully accomplished.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following is the result of the vote in the Electoral College in New-York, for President and Vice-President:

For President—John Q. Adams		26
	Wm. H. Crawford,	5
	Henry Clay,	4
	Andrew Jackson,	1

For Vice-President, Mr. Calhoun received all the votes but 7, which were given to Mr. Sanford.

Thus, notwithstanding the *National Intelligencer* pronounced it *ridiculous* to suppose that Mr. Crawford would not receive 11 votes in New-York, it turns out that he obtained only *five*. The Intelligencer, during the Presidential campaign, has been truly unfortunate in its calculations; but the editors attribute it all to *accident!* Very like!

The subjoined statement exhibits the strength of the several candidates for the Presidency, as far as the result of the election in the different states has been correctly ascertained:—

For President—Jackson,	94
. . . . . Adams,	82
. . . . . Crawford,	41
. . . . . Clay,	36

The votes for Vice-President, as far as returns have been received from the Electoral Colleges, are as follows:—

Calhoun, ...	116
Macon, ...	24
Jackson, ...	9
Sanford, ...	7

There can be no doubt of Mr. Calhoun's election by the people, by a large majority. The votes for Mr. Macon were given by Virginia, and are in effect, thrown away, as it is not probable he will receive a single vote elsewhere. This evidence of the obstinacy and overbearing spirit of Virginia, will be remembered hereafter. She has arrayed herself in opposition to six-sevenths of the Union; and of the consequences of this act of self-immolation, which will be felt in the loss of her influence, she will have no right to complain.

Mississippi and Louisiana are the only states which remain to be heard from; and it is now reported that the former has gone for Jackson, and the latter for Clay. Should this prove to be correct, and the returns from other states not vary from our calculations, there will be a *tie* between Crawford and Clay. For an occurrence of this kind, the constitution has made no provision. It expressly limits the choice to the *three* highest on the list; and in this case, Congress must decide who are the three—a task by no means easy. We hope, however, a difficulty of this nature will not happen; and if the votes of Missouri be not legal, as is currently reported they are not, in consequence of an important defect in the electoral law of that state, the difficulty will be obviated by the exclusion of Mr. Clay.

On Thursday last, says the Register, *Hutchins G. Burton*, Esq. qualified as Governor of this State, in the presence of the members of both Houses of the Legislature and a large assembly of strangers and citizens. After the oaths of office had been administered by Chief Justice Taylor, the Governor addressed the Legislature as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Commons:

I take it for granted, that the only acceptable return which can be made to a free, independent, and enlightened Legislature, for the late mark of their confidence, would be a faithful discharge of the various duties which may devolve upon the Chief Magistrate of the State. I will not therefore consume your time in making professions, which may never be realized, and more especially, as your session is somewhat advanced, and you have much business to be disposed of before its close. No man can be more sensible of his imperfections and deficiencies than I am.—And I have but little doubt of having often to appeal to your good feeling, to view with a friendly eye, the many errors which may be committed by me—but be assured, they shall be of the head, and not of the heart. At the same time, there is something consoling in the reflection, that having been placed in this situation by your suffrages, I have a just claim to the advice and assistance of this enlightened body.

I hope to be found ever willing to lend my feeble aid, in the promotion and execution of such measures, as have for their object the safety, the happiness, and prosperity of the people of North-Carolina.

FREIGHT COASTWISE SAVED.

Good effects of improved navigation.—In consequence of the arrival of two ships at Wilmington to load with cargoes for Liverpool, cotton has risen to 13 cents per pound. There are orders in town for a large quantity, so that there is no doubt but it will continue to be in brisk demand.

Fayetteville Observer.

MERCANTILE REPORTS.

The Sales at Auction this week have been extensive, particularly of Dry Goods; we are promised a statement for our next which will enable our distant readers to form some idea of the prices. Groceries meet with ready sale, and have been in good demand during the week, except Coffee, which is rather dull, even at our low quotations.

Produce of all kinds is coming in in large quantities, and selling brisk at prices quoted—we counted 150 wagons in Hay Street yesterday; 30 of which were from Davidson County alone.—*ib.*

Fraud in Cotton.—We are sorry to hear of fraud in the disposal of this article—a case or two has occurred, in which it has been wet to increase its weight. The vigilance of our merchants will prevent the rights of the fair dealer from being injured by such impositions.—*ib.*

The Memory of Riego in Spain.—Not satisfied with devoting this distinguished man to an ignominious death, and bestowing a broken heart on his young and amiable wife, the king of Spain, with feelings which no one will envy him, has recently decreed additional gifts and honors to those who were engaged in seizing General Riego. The sum of 200 reals, devoted to an annual celebration of his capture, has been increased to 1000. This celebration is to be held in the hermitage of Santiago, where he and his three attendants sought refuge, and the sum above mentioned is to be expended in "wax-candles, music and a sermon." A festival is also authorized, at the request of the town, to be held at their expense in celebration of the day when Riego delivered himself up to the hermit Vicente Guerrero. A banner is to be displayed belonging to the hermit, or Saint, as the king sees fit to denominate him; two members of the royal volunteers are to act as managers of the fete; and the same ceremonies, it is intended, shall be repeated annually *forever*. We may venture, however, to qualify this expression—Spaniards will not always permit such insults to the memory of such a man as Riego.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

A number of American vessels, under Dutch colors, are said in recent accounts from St. Thomas, to be fitting out at that place for the *Slave Trade*. This it appears is effected by vessels going from the United States to St. Thomas, and proceeding from thence to St. Eustatia, where they obtain Dutch papers, and then sail for the slave coast. There are two U. S. vessels at St. Thomas, the officers of which were stated to be well aware this process was carried on, but they had no authority to interfere with any vessels sailing under Dutch colors.—*Balt. Pat.*

Artificial Hands.—Perhaps the following relation may be interesting to the curious, and at the same time be the means of directing some unfortunate being to an ingenious mechanic who can actually make artificial *hands* and *feet*, which are a valuable substitute for amputated limbs. When we recollect that the Taliacotian operation of manufacturing new noses, out of the integuments of the forehead, has been successfully practised in the U. States, and that palates to the mouth, and even glass eyes can be fitted into the sockets so completely as to deceive a critical observer, we can scarcely doubt the possibility of making other appendages, equally useful.

A laboring man by the name of Reed, who had both his arms blown off just below the elbow, and who had also suffered the loss of an eye, in blasting a rock at the bottom of a well, made application a few weeks since to Mr. Doyle, of the Columbian Museum, in Boston, who carved a pair of hands and matched them to the stumps so ingeniously, that they would be mistaken at the first view for natural hands. Altho' there are several springs exerting a power on the palm and on the wrist, the contrivance is very simple, and there is but little danger of its getting out of order. He is now enabled to take off his hat as genteely as his friends, cut his food, feed himself as readily as any person, and what is still more wonderful, write his own name with correctness and facility. His clothing is now kept together by small hooks instead of buttons, which he manages with so much adroitness, as to dress and undress himself without any kind of assistance. His acquaintances have now the strongest hopes that he will maintain himself by his own industry. What adds greatly to Mr. Reed's case, and reflects honor on the benevolent artist who has restored him to the pleasures of manual industry, is, that he was made welcome to the services of Mr. Doyle, and left him with a thankful heart and money in his pocket.—*Medical Intel.*

Cancers.—William Norris has arrived at Baltimore in the schooner Resolution from Kingston, Jam. It is stated that he has acquired, during his travels in South America, the art of curing Cancers by extract preparations, without leaving a scar and with very trifling pain, and that he has numbers of Cancers in their perfect state, for the satisfaction of those who may feel interested.—*Ib.*

The National Intelligencer finds it worthy of remark, that more members of the present Congress have been re-elected in New-York than has heretofore been usual in that State. Upon examining the new roll, we perceive that out of thirty-four, (the number to which that State is entitled) *twelve* are old ones; and of these 12, TWO only are of Caucus memory. Whether the editors' paragraph was intended as a *cover* to the precipitate retreat of so many of their *exclusive republican* forces, or only brought forward as corroborative evidence of the '*moral effects*' which the New-York elections have produced *in favor* of Mr. Crawford, it is difficult to say. The following fact, however, will not fail to strike the mind of every intelligent observer: so signal has been the overthrow of Mr. Crawford's partizans in the New-York Legislature, by their independent and abused constituents, that scarcely one is left to tell the melancholy story—on the other hand, the friends of Mr. Adams, in the same body, have been applauded and supported. To this fact, another equally striking may be added:—Sixteen of the N. York delegation attended the Caucus; TWO of the *sixteen* have been re-elected—*eighteen* refused to attend, and TEN of them have been re-elected. In other words, a majority of those who opposed the nomination of Mr. Crawford have received the approbation of their fellow-citizens—while seven-eighths of those who recommended it, have been discarded. But, strange to tell! the '*moral effect* is still for Mr. Crawford.

Alex. Herald.

Judge Berrien, a *Federalist*, has been elected U. S. senator, by the legislature of Georgia, without opposition.

In the state of Louisiana, the cultivation of the sugar cane, for the present year, produces forty thousand hogsheads of sugar, which, at the valuation of seventy five dollars per hogshead, amounts to two millions eight hundred thousand dollars. The next article, the cotton plant, is worthy of notice, and produces this year forty thousand bales of cotton, of three hundred and fifty pounds each. This, at a valuation of forty dollars per bale, amounts to one million six hundred thousand dollars. In the next place, molasses, rice, corn, &c. have been estimated at six hundred thousand dollars, making an aggregate of five millions of dollars. The population of that state averages about three persons to each square mile, and yet such are already the results. Who does not see in this, the future grandeur of the western world.

Stephen Kemble and Mrs. Esten were crossing the Frith from Leith to Kingston together, when a gale sprang up, which alarmed the passengers. "Suppose, Mr. Kemble," said Mrs. Esten, "suppose we become food for fishes; which of us two do you think they will eat first?" "Those who are *gluttons*," replied Kemble, "will undoubtedly fall foul of *me*, but the *epicures* will attack you."

The late Dr. Clarke had lately retired to Trompington, where he appears to have lived in the bosom of his family. "No bipeds," says he, "ever lived more happily than we. I am now sitting in a room 6 feet square, with a notable house wife, three squalling brats, and a tame squirrel; in the midst of which, this letter tells how I chirp." On another occasion he says, "I do assure you, we have long lived to see the absurdity of keeping what is called an establishment; we have neither carriage, cart, horses, ass, nor mule; and if I were ten times richer, I would live as I now do, in a cock-chaferbox, close packed up with my wife and children. We never visit, consume only wine of our own making, and breed nothing but rabbits and children."

Rustic Courtship.—At a rustic merry making Roger was seated facing Patty—enamoured of her beauty, and stung by the arrows of the little god, he only vented his passion in sly looks, now and then touching Patty's toe with his foot under the table. Patty, either fearful that the purity of her hose might be soiled, or determined to make the youth express what he appeared so warmly to feel, at length exclaimed with spirit, "if you love me, why tell me so; but dont dirty my stockings."

RATS! RATS!

One of the late London papers contains a well authenticated recent case of a child having been bitten by rats, at night, in bed, in such a way as to have been nearly killed by loss of blood. Several instances of the kind have occurred in the United States. Almost at the very moment of casting our eyes on the above paragraph in a New-York paper, we were told of 4 persons having been bitten by rats in one house in Winchester, on the same night. They slept in separate rooms, and the rats visited almost every bed. The persons bled severely.—*Win. Rep.*

The bill to give to the free people of this State, the right of electing their Sheriffs, which has for several years been a subject of Legislative deliberation, was on Friday last rejected in the House of Commons, by a *single* vote. On Saturday, a re-consideration was moved for, which was agreed to, and the bill made the order of the day for Monday. Yesterday it was called up, and after considerable debate again rejected by *eight* votes.—*Register.*

The object of the Loan, of Five Millions dollars, advertised for in pursuance of an act of Congress, is merely to convert stock to that amount now bearing an interest of six per cent. into a stock bearing an interest of four and a half per cent.—by which a saving will be effected to the United States of seventy five thousand dollars a year.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society has acknowledged the receipt of $1669 82, during the month of October. The issues during the month were 2437 bibles, and 3291 testaments, valued at $3,059 64.

Mildness of English Laws.—The following article is taken from the Suffolk Chronicle: "Letitia Hewitt, of Sudborn, a single woman, was convicted before Charles Brooke, clerk, and Wm. Carthew, Esq. at the Sessions hall, Woodbridge, on Wednesday, upon the oath of two witnesses, of having spoiled four pheasants' eggs, in the nest; and being unable to pay the penalty of £4, being 20*s.* for each egg, was committed to Woodbridge Bridewell for three months, unless the penalty should be sooner paid. Ann Chatten, of Sudborn, a single woman, was also convicted before the same magistrates, upon the oath of the same witnesses, of having spoiled five partridges' eggs, and being unable to pay the penalty of £5, being 20*s.* for each egg, was also committed to Woodbridge Bridewell for three months, unless the penalty be sooner paid." Three months! A pretty good sousing for treading upon four pheasants' eggs! I should like to know whom the eggs belonged to.—*Cobbett's Register.*

Dr. J. D. Boyd,

HAVING located himself in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, respectfully tenders his services in the various departments of his profession, to the citizens of the village, and adjacent vicinities. He promises fidelity, promptitude and moderation in the practice of the profession. He occupies the Medical Shop formerly occupied by Dr. M'Kinzie.

Charlotte, December 13, 1824.—4t15

N. B. He takes a pleasure in presenting his most sincere acknowledgments to his friends and patrons, for the encouragement they have been pleased to bestow upon his efforts to meet their requests in the department of his profession, while a resident at Maxwell's Store, and hopes, by his unremitted attention, to obtain a similar encouragement.

A Bargain.

ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz:—three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st. situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out building.

EDW'D. M. BRONSON.

Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 15, 1824.

Notice.

ALL persons having business to transact with me, are requested to avail themselves of this notice; as it is my intention to leave this place on or before the 10th day of January next.

JOHN S. CUTHRIE.

Charlotte, Dec. 17, 1824.—3t14

POETRY.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

The following soft and descriptive song is from the pen of Cunningham, the pastoral poet, and a more beautiful description cannot be found in the works of Theocritus or Virgil.

O'er moorlands and mountains, rude, barren and bare,
As wilder'd and wearied I roam,
A gentle young shepherdess sees my despair,
And leads me o'er lawns to her home:

Yellow sheaves from rich Ceres her cottage had crown'd,
Green rushes were strew'd on the floor;
Her casement sweet woodbines crept wantonly round,
And deck'd the sod seats at her door.

We sat ourselves down to a cooling repast,
Fresh fruits, and she cull'd me the best,
Till, thrown from my guard by some glances she cast,
Love slily stole into my breast.

I told my soft wishes: she sweetly replied,
Ye virgins, her voice was divine,
I've rich ones neglected, and great ones denied,
But take me, fond shepherd, I'm thine.

Her air was so modest, her aspect so meek,
So simple, yet sweet were her charms,
I kiss'd the ripe roses that glow'd on her cheek,
And lock'd the lov'd maid in my arms.

Now jocund together we tend a few sheep,
And if on the banks of yon stream,
Reclin'd on her bosom, I sink into sleep,
Her image still softens my dream.

Together we range on the slow rising hills,
Delighted with pastoral views,
Or rest on the rock whence the streamlet distils,
And point out new themes for my Muse.

To pomp or proud titles she ne'er did aspire,
The damsel's of humble descent,
The Cottager Peace is well known for her sire,
And shepherds have nam'd her CONTENT.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

THE SUICIDE.

Basta.—I'll think no more about it. I have closed the account, and bring myself in debtor to death. All that remains to be considered is, how I am to do the business. I have been reading all the suicides I could gather, during the last week, and I do not find one exactly conformable to my ideas on the subject.

Shall I blow my brains out? It is well my uncle Nicholas is not present, for the old rogue used always to say that I had none; but he was never a calumniator. No, I shall not blow my brains out, even supposing I have any. It is a dirty way; a man's collar is quite deranged, and his shirt most disagreeably stained with batter and blood. Then you are quite a disgusting-looking devil, actually a bore to a sensitive coroner and a sympathetic court of pie powder. Besides after all, you are not sure. Robespierre, for instance, as we all know, disfigured himself awfully, and yet lived long enough to gratify the kind people of Paris with a guillotine exhibition, *al fresco*, at his expense. If you miss, the cursed report of the pistol calls up the household, and you are restrained by their civil interference from committing the "rash act;" and in any case you fill the room with filthy smoke, smelling most diabolically of sulphur. There is not a cook-maid in my kitchen, but would say, "Ay, ay, poor master was wanted, sure enough—the ould 'un was looking for him. When *he* called, he could not help coming, poor gentleman! there was a smell of brimstone, my dear, in the room that would knock down a horse." On which coachee would remark, "No doubt on't Molly; he has gone bang, four in hand, to where he will get enough of that 'ere commodity."

It is then a ruled point that I shall not blow my brains out. Cut my throat? No, bad notion. Yet stop a while.—Does not the objection of bedaubing myself hold here also? O surely, and in a tenfold degree; you must, besides, give yourself the trouble of taking off your cravat; and you may miss *there* too. I have known people to slit the weasand, and yet have the wound cobbled up by some tail ring surgeon, and live as the newspapers have it, respectable members of society. I never could hit the carotid, for I do not know where it is; and if I did, there would be some cit lying perdu with his jest, ready to call me. "Carotid-artery cutting so, and so." I am, moreover, of opinion, that it must hurt a man sadly to cut his throat. I remember once upon a time how a barber cut me into the bone while shaving me, and I was so stung with pain that I knocked him down. Should I not then be a jackass of the first ear to hurt myself ten times worse than the knight of the pole? Just think of a jugged razor cutting through your windpipe. The mere thought is hideous. Razor, avaunt! I'd not cut my throat for a thousand pounds!

Shall I poison myself? What! die the death of a rat? Not I, I thank you. That were descending in the scale of creation most scandalously. Then what a pretty account of my personal appearance there would be in the reports!—'The body of the unfortunate gentleman was blown up like a tun, and there were livid and pea-green spots all over his countenance. His right eye was drawn down to his mouth, and his left twisted up over his eye-brow.' A pretty, pretty picture in truth! And just take up a sheet medically descriptive of poisons, with their effects, symptoms, &c. Griping of the guts, burning of the stomach, parching of the throat, shivering of the sides, lolling out of the tongue, twisting of the mouth, and ten thousand other disagreeable abominations. Besides, you would during the time of the operation, be wishing yourself all manner of ill wishes for being so great a goose, and praying the deed undone.

Hanging is obviously not even to be named. It does not accord with a gentleman's ideas. I have always lived independent, and have no fancy for dying dependent on any thing. There must be a great many disagreeable sensations about being hanged. I knew a man once, who had escaped the gallows after being turned off, and he told me that you felt as if a lump of something edible stuck in your gullet, while you were at the same time knocked with a chuck down an interminable precipice. Then you saw all kinds of flashing fire before your eyes, and after you were at rest, a flaming bolt appeared to enter each of the soles of your feet, and to make way up rapidly but gradually to your pericranium. Who could feel pleasure in a posture of this kind?

Drown myself? The sun is shining bright on the Thames, as I see it from one of my windows in the temple. It looks tempting.

"Says she my dear, the wind sets fair,
And you may have the tide."

So sung Katharine Hayes a hundred years ago—but so sing not I. There are many grave objections to drowning a man's self. First, you are choaked with water, and I never could prevail on myself to swallow as much as half a pint of that liquid.

"Had Neptune when first he took charge of the sea,
Been as wise, or at least been as merry as we,
He'd have thought better on't and instead of his brine,
Would have filled the vast ocean with generous wine.

In that case there might have been a difference in my ideas; but water—and Thames water too—the thought is intolerable. If you succeed, what a neat article you are when you are found. In nine days I am told, a body inevitably rises—and *how* does it rise? A colony of pawns and shrimps have fastened themselves on you, and are making free with your person, in the most gourmand fashion. A crab has eaten out your eyes—a cod is fastening his sounds in the drums of your ears—and a turbot has revenged himself for all the liberties you have taken with his tribe, by making your face as flat as his own spine. As one of our poets—I forget his name—says on a similar occasion—

"The perch did perch between his ribs; the sole,
Sole reveller, feasted on his nibbled jowl:
The place was placed where'er he pleased; the pike,
Shouldered itself, yet lay levelled in act to strike,
A maiden sought his hand, but sooth to say,
The amorous maiden was a maiden ray, &c.

I could never agree with old Demonax in Lucian, that it is merely an act of gratitude to the fishes to let them eat *you*, after you have eaten so many of *them*.

Well, then, shall I stab myself *more majorum?* Die in a Roman fashion, sheathing a dagger in my bosom like Lucretia, or falling on my sword like Brutus. It would be something pathetical and romantic. I am afraid, however, that the days of pathos and romance are most considerably gone by. To confess the fact honestly, I do not think I could master up courage to drive a long spit of cold steel into my breast; and as to falling on my sword, in the first place I have not a sword to fall on, and it would be quite absurd to buy one for such a purpose; and, in the second place, if I had one, I am perfectly certain that I should miss it, or make some other fatal blunder—or rather some blunder which would not be fatal—if I attempted to fling myself on it. Then how like an unfortunate gaby I should look.

Let me cogitate for a short while. I have dismissed, as impracticable, shooting, throat-cutting, poisoning, unbowelling, hanging, drowning, tumbling, starving, stabbing. What remains? Softly a while. My uncle Nicholas used always to say, that many a man killed himself by drinking—and my uncle Nicholas was a man of observation.—Perhaps that would be an easy, comfortable, easy kind of way of doing the business, after all, without tumult or stuff. However, I have no idea of doing it at a glass, and going before a coroner stretched upon a door, smelling like a rum cask, and open to the opprobrious verdict of "Died by excessive drinking." This is evidently low. I, on the contrary, shall try if my uncle's prediction of such suicide being slow but sure, were right, and if it poisons me, let it operate on me like a slow poison—

"So glides the meteor through the sky,
And spreads along a gilded train,
But when its short lived beauties die,
Dissolves to common air again."

Is not that very pretty and very poetic? Here, then, Anthony, get you down to the Rainbow, and fetch me a stoup of liquor, as the Gravedigger in Hamlet has it. I am bent on death.

LACON'S QUERIES.

It is known to some of our readers that Mr. Colton, the English writer, who has distinguished himself by the pieces which he has published over the signature of Lacon, has been for some months in this country in disguise. During his residence in Charleston, (S. C.) he occasionally amused himself by writing articles for the Charleston Courier, and among others, the following list of queries. Some of them will be perused with interest by those who are fond of philosophical speculation.

Whether the moderns are not wise by the ignorance, no less than the wisdom of their forefathers—and whether their errors have not been unto us a beacon, and their discoveries as a light house—and whether the march of knowledge, like the march of time, doth not progress in the darkness no less than in the light.

Whether there are not three insurmountable inequalities among men; inequalities of physical strength, wealth and talent—and whether talent be not the highest of the three, inasmuch as it can command the one and acquire the other.

Whether wealth does not begin to be the most dangerous of all powers the moment it ceases to be lowest—and whether man, if placed in a society where money can do every thing, is not too often tempted to do every thing for money.

What will be the result of the great tragi-comedy about to be acted on the stage of the world, and will the march of the bayonet be strong enough to put down the march of opinion.

It is impossible to build a marble temple of brick materials—and are there not many that could defend their liberty, but who do not deserve it—while there are some who deserve their liberty, who can hardly defend it.

Whether universal suffrage be the best mode of accomplishing the highest object of all governments, namely, that the men of principle may be principal men.

Whether an Englishman who comes to America a whig, has not to thank his philosophy rather than his feelings, if he does not return a tory.

Is not he who prefers the submissive society of slaves to the rough raciness of freemen, more to be pitied than he who prefers a pumpkin to a pine apple, because the one has a smooth coat and the other a rugged one.

Whether a half enlightened population, with the fullest scope allowed them of thought, speech, and publication, be not precisely the materials most liable to be made the dupes of the demagogue, the property of the ambitious, and the prey of the hypocritical.

Whether America cannot offer this dilemma to all her aggressors—"Attack me with few, and I will overwhelm you—attack me with many, and you will overwhelm yourselves."

Whether an union of truth in the bond of reason, be not as great a good, as an union of error in the bond of faith.

Whether ignorance be not all that certain popular preachers demand from their congregations, and impudence all that they rely on in themselves.

Whether the whole realm of human intellect be not under the abject despotism of that capricious tyrant, doubt—who reigns in the breast of all of us, but gives satisfaction to none of us—and whether we can define one of the most important things on which all our reasonings depend—life and death—time and space—matter and mind.

Whether "*tuta time*" be not a good proverb, and many have not failed from the inactivity produced by the very goodness of their cause—and whether he that defends a bad cause, is not obliged to do every thing for it, because it can do nothing for itself.

Whether it be not fortunate that an ancient library which was given as fuel to the public baths, should have kept the good people of Alexandria in hot water for a season, rather than all posterity in the same predicament for ever—and whether it be not better that men should grow wise by reflecting on their own thoughts, than blindly poring over those of others.

Whether Napoleon sincerely meant to have given liberty to France, the moment she was capable of enjoying it—and whether the single intention be not the only thing that is required to stamp him the greatest man of any time, and of any place.

Would not Napoleon, who succeeded in France, have failed in America, and would not Washington who succeeded in America, have failed in France, and do not great men often follow events, yet fancy that they guide them.

Whether the greatest events of modern times did not hinge upon the merest trifle, and whether the French revolution did not result from the turn of a mutton chop.

Whether the "*cui bono?*" or question so triumphantly asked by the advocate of despotism with regard to the French revolution, be not a question as impertinent as it is absurd.

Whether all those who were the victims of the French revolution would not have been where they now are without it—and whether the abolition of tithes, and the law of *primogeniture*, be not fully worth the price of their removal—and if the establishment of trial by jury, the *Code Napoleon*, be not positive and extensive good, as certain of security from their value, as of stability from their weight.

Whether it be not the particular interest of America to support the general interest of freedom thro'out the world, and whether at the present crisis, the overwhelming brightness of her example be not her surest and her safest course.

Whether he, that at every step of his political career makes *one* friend and *one* enemy, does not play a very losing game—and whether revenge be not a stronger principle of action than gratitude.

Whether most duels are not fought through fear—and whether the bravest of us would not gladly refuse a challenge if he durst.

Whether the law of opinion be not still a tyrant existing in the midst of freedom—and whether, like all other tyrants, it be not often capricious, and often blind.

Whether despotism and a free press be not two things that can by no possibility co-exist.

Is it not better that a bad life should be joined to a good doctrine, than that a bad doctrine should be supported by a good life—and will not the sect survive the founder.

Is not he that can make an opportunity superior to him that takss it; and is not he that strikes only when the iron is hot, likely to be outdone by him that makes the iron hot by striking.

Whether it be not natural that those who hold power should be most anxious to retain it; and whether it be not unfortunate that the right use of power is not always the best mode of effecting its continuance.

Whether man be not too easily tempted; and whether a wise legislature ought not to be more proud of having removed one temptation, than of having punished twenty crimes.

Whether a knowledge of others ought not to prevent our diffidence, and a knowledge of ourselves, our presumption.

Whether it be not far more easy to ask the above questions, than to answer them.

The Last of the Alchymists.—Dr. Price cultivated alchymy and astrology as late as the latter half of the last century. Lest any of our readers should confound him with another Dr. Price, who was so celebrated about the time of the American war, we think it right to add he was a physician, and a member of the Royal Society. In 1784, he publicly proclaimed that he could make gold, and had made it in the presence of several persons; he even presented some of it to the king. The Royal Society, however, empowered the celebrated chymist, Mr. Kirwan, and the alchymist, Woolfe, to examine into the pretensions of the doctor, and he was obliged to submit to the trial. He first of all excused himself by saying he had employed all the powder in the first attempt; but was compelled by reproaches to begin the task. In this state his art forsook him; with anxiety he endeavored to convert mercury, by means of phosphoric acid, into silver; he performed experiments, which consisted in treating arsenic with volatile alkali, and what is called the Constantine experiment. All failed; and he was called on to make some more of his powder. After an uninterrupted labor of six weeks, he made his will, distilled for himself a pint of laurel water, drank it and died in half an hour, at the age of 26, a martyr to a delusion that, even were it to be realized, would have no value, nor be of any utility. He was a man of great talents, but of greater ambition, and aimed at the reputation of the greatest genius of the age. He was possessed of considerable property, but wrecked his happiness and lost his life by being so credulous as to believe the assertions of the alchymists.

A goose is very generally accounted an exceedingly stupid creature, and the proverbial expression, "as stupid as a goose," is frequently used to denote the extreme of stupidity. That every goose is not extremely stupid, however, the following occurrence, which lately took place on a farm at the head of this county, will testify. A haughty dunghill cock took a particular antipathy to a fine goose, the guardian of a numerous brood, and, accordingly, wherever and whenever they met, the cock immediately set upon his antagonist. The goose, who had little chance with the nimble and sharp heels of her opponent, and who had accordingly suffered severely in various rencontres, got so exasperated against her assailant, that one day during a severe combat, she grasped the neck of her foe with her bill, and dragged him along by main force, and plunging him into an adjoining pond, kept his head, in spite of every effort, under water, and where the cock would have been drowned, had not a servant, who had witnessed the proceedings, rescued the humbled foe. From this day forward the goose received no further trouble from her enemy.—*New England Farmer.*

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Mr. Editor: Some observations made by one of your correspondents, induce me to state a few reasons why I deem it impolitic, as all must admit it is illiberal, to continue the distinctions between our fellow-citizens from the North, and ourselves. These prejudices can never give a native, talent or industry; and with *them*, our childen need fear no competition—we, therefore, can gain nothing by persecuting talent or industry from other states.—The field is ample—our State is not yet populated with one fourth as many inhabitants as she can support. It is our interest to encourage emigration. The more populous the State, the greater will be the value of lands, the higher the rent of houses, the more extensive the employment for the mechanic, the grocer, the butcher, the physician, the lawyer—and the better the market for the produce of the farmer. The age is gone by, when an enlightened government impedes emigration. Every new inhabitant eats, drinks, and is clothed: has a habitation—in fact, becomes a *customer* to every class and profession. They marry, and are given in marriage, become the heads of families and parents of the rising generation of *natives;* and *of course* the watchful guardians of their best interests. It is plainly the *interst* of South Carolina to encourage strangers to settle among us and swell the mass of our population—no wise man can deny it. Yet to such an extent has the interested misrepresentations of certain politicians gone, in deluding the people, that many men of sound understanding, upon ordinary topics, have actually talked and voted as if the real interests of their own children depended upon treating with contumely, and repelling by every species of opposition, any person who was not born in South Carolina. The truth may, for a time, be obscured, but it must eventually prevail—and the time will come when this State will welcome every emigrant of good character, and rejoice in seeing them take a lively interest in her public concerns. But why we should be so infatuated as to distrust and repel the citizens of other States, is passing strange. It is the language of all history, *that those nations are most hostile who are least acquainted with each other.* Our Northern brethren are the sons of the very men who aided in rescuing South Carolina from vassalage to England—of men, whose bones are buried upon every battle-field of the Revolution; and to treat them as strangers, savors of ingratitude. As *slave holders*, it is our true policy to encourage them to "come and see,"—for it is a well known fact, that those Northern men who become slave holders, or even who visit us, and make themselves familiar with our habits and institutions, lose all their prejudices and become our sincerest defenders—and it is equally true, that when a South Carolinian returns from a visit to the North, he is disarmed of half his prejudices against Northern men. In short, mutual hospitality, family connections, and a correct knowledge of each other's habits, manners and institutions, will cement our union and constitute us, in the language of your correspondent, "one family of freemen."

A South Carolina Planter.